UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . Criminal No. 1:16cr265

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vs. . Alexandria, Virginia

December 1, 2017

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NICHOLAS YOUNG, . 9:51 a.m.

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Defendant.

TRANSCRIPT OF MOTIONS HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE LEONIE M. BRINKEMA
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE GOVERNMENT: JOHN T. GIBBS, AUSA

GORDON D. KROMBERG, AUSA EVAN N. TURGEON, SAUSA

United States Attorney's Office

2100 Jamieson Avenue Alexandria, VA 22314

FOR THE DEFENDANT: NICHOLAS D. SMITH, ESQ.

David B. Smith, PLLC 108 North Alfred Street Alexandria, VA 22314

and

LINDA MORENO, ESQ. Linda Moreno P.A.

511 Avenue of the Americas

No. 2

New York, NY 10011

ALSO PRESENT: SA NICHOLAS CASLEN

W. SCOOTER SLADE

OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER: ANNELIESE J. THOMSON, RDR, CRR

U.S. District Court, Fifth Floor

401 Courthouse Square Alexandria, VA 22314

(703)299-8595

(Pages 1 - 31)

COMPUTERIZED TRANSCRIPTION OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES

amazing misunderstanding of what's happened. What was provided

yesterday --

THE COURT: The question is the defense has argued that around 6 p.m. last night, they received from your office an indication that there was classified *Jencks* material, and there was no notice to the Court that there was going to be any kind of additional classified information that might need a CIPA hearing. Remember, we asked you-all to give us a notice if there were any CIPA matters out there, and you filed a status report a week or two ago indicating there were none.

MR. KROMBERG: And, Your Honor, there has not been a CIPA dispute in this case. We've resolved them all, and we will resolve these, too. There will not be a CIPA dispute that rises to this case.

Now, keep in mind that what, what was provided yesterday was not the real Jencks. The real Jencks was provided 14 months ago. Every single report in this case by the agents, every single one except for the agent who summarized the reports of another agent, and the summarizing agent isn't even testifying anyway, but every single report was provided 14 months ago.

What was provided yesterday, we did a canvass for text messages and e-mails of all the government -- of the testifying agents, and as the Court knows, years ago, that wasn't even an issue. The point of *Jencks* is we want the defendant to have the agents' reports so he can cross-examine

the agents when they testify. They've had that for over a year.

e-mail to Special Agent Caslen saying: Do we have this piece of evidence, he then sent an e-mail to Special Agent Minichello, who said: Let me look at my old report. And he sends it back to Caslen; Caslen sends it to me.

What these are are the e-mails. When I sent an

These are the types of things that were provided.

Now, because the FBI's e-mail system is classified and the text messages are classified, these things were being generated until now. In fact, I just learned today that there was one -- there was another e-mail that we're going to have to deal with that was generated yesterday.

So these are text messages among the agents and they're e-mails among the agents, but every single report was provided more than a year ago. That's why up to now, the defense attorneys have been saying there's so much stuff in the SCIF, there's so much materials in this case. It's because we provided the reports in October 2016 that are all the reports that are relevant to the case. What we're talking about now are the agents' e-mails about their reports.

Mr. Gibbs and I -- Mr. Turgeon spent an enormous amount of time going over it. Mr. Gibbs and I looked every one of those documents that was provided yesterday, and I can tell you that I went through 50 percent of them in an hour, and

- 1 Mr. Gibbs went through the other 50 percent in less than an hour.
- Now, it's true we had seen many of them before, so we know what's in them, but there's nothing new in here. These are e-mail trains, trails, I guess, where six e-mails get repeated and then someone writes someone new, it's another e-mail for another agent.
- 8 THE COURT: All right.
- 9 MR. KROMBERG: This is what we're talking about.
- 10 THE COURT: Are all these physically in the SCIF in the courthouse right now?
- MR. KROMBERG: Maura Peterson said that her associate, Scooter, whose last name I forgot --
- 14 THE COURT: He's here.
- MR. KROMBERG: -- is here.
- He's going to get them and bring them to Ms. Moreno
 this morning. By the way, there is one, one document that is
 four lines long that is *Giglio*. Everything else is *Jencks*, but
 there is one document that was -- that is *Giglio*, and I told it
 orally to Ms. Moreno this morning and told her if it needs to
 be declassified, we will get it declassified in time for it to
 be used at trial.
- So I am telling Your Honor that there will not be a CIPA issue in this case.
- THE COURT: All right. Ms. Moreno? Ms. Moreno, my

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     understanding is you are the attorney who has access to the
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     classified information, correct?
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               MS. MORENO: That is correct, Your Honor. I'm
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     cleared counsel.
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               THE COURT: Right, all right. And obviously, our
     CISO is here this morning. Do you have the information they're
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     talking about?
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               CISO SLADE: (Shaking head.)
               THE COURT: You do not.
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               Well, the problem is Ms. Moreno is here from New
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     York. She's the only attorney who has access to the classified
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     information, and her motion was a reasonable motion, and that
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     is, that the court -- the SCIF -- access to the SCIF is
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     limited. She's -- her office is in New York.
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               But you are here this morning.
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               MS. MORENO: Well, Your Honor, in all candor, I've
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    been here for the last week. I'm here. I live across the
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     street at the hotel.
               THE COURT: All right. So if we get the information
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     to you midday today, you can go down to the SCIF and you can
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     look at it.
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               MS. MORENO: But, Your Honor --
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               THE COURT: Yes.
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               MS. MORENO: Yes, and I intend to do that, but I am
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    not as optimistic as Mr. Kromberg that there will be absolutely
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- no CIPA litigation. This Court knows that the CIPA discussions which predate my entry in the case, the request and then the ultimate declassifications and summaries that were provided took several months. Now, Mr. Kromberg is characterizing what he knows is in the SCIF, but I, of course, have no idea, and just in listening to him generically characterize text in e-mails, that raises a few red flags for me, quite frankly, as someone who's dealt with a lot of classified materials. So we're very concerned that on Thursday, with jury selection on Tuesday, they're disclosing these classified materials that they've had for years probably and that we were told and so represented to Your Honor that all CIPA litigation was over. In fact, I had a conversation with Maura Peterson, when she asked me: Linda, do you think I should be there on Friday for this particular hearing? I said: No, I think we're done with the CIPA issues. And then last night, I realized that I was wrong. So I think there should be some consequence to this, and, frankly, I'm very concerned. I don't know what I'm going to see or find. THE COURT: All right. Well, how soon can the government get those three --
- 24 MR. KROMBERG: Right now. The question was when the 25 court -- classified information security officer could come

- 1 pick it up, and my exchange of e-mail with Maura Peterson this
- 2 morning led to it's available in the SCIF, and it can be -- we
- 3 can still be in court, but Pam Benson from our office is
- 4 available to turn it over.
- 5 THE COURT: All right. What I'm going to do then is
- 6 as soon as we finish, I'm going to direct Mr. Kromberg, his
- 7 office to get you this, the materials. We have our CISO is
- 8 here. You go down to the SCIF and look at it.
- 9 If it is as described by Mr. Kromberg, if it is
- 10 | simply, you know, here's our 302 from January 3, if it's just
- 11 | completely, you know, almost not statements, just
- 12 communications, you can easily tell the Court later this
- 13 | afternoon there's nothing there. In other words, I can reset
- 14 this case for a hearing this afternoon.
- If there are issues within that material that you
- 16 | feel are going to raise a matter, then we've got to take care
- 17 of it today. I'm in trial all day Monday.
- 18 MS. MORENO: I understand.
- 19 THE COURT: I have no time to give this case on
- 20 | Monday, and we have a large jury panel currently scheduled to
- 21 | come in on Tuesday, all right? So I think that's the best way
- 22 to handle it.
- 23 But if, in fact, there are substantive issues raised
- 24 | in those three binders, as I'm told that's what it is, that are
- 25 going to require some kind of CIPA evaluation or that you feel

- 1 | are more than just, you know, routine communications, we may
- 2 have to consider whether this case has to be continued, all
- 3 | right? There are some other issues that I'm concerned about as
- 4 | well, but that's the first one, all right?
- 5 MS. MORENO: And, Your Honor, how would you like me
- 6 to proceed in that regard? Because --
- 7 THE COURT: You'll go down and -- you'll go down and
- 8 look at this stuff in the SCIF.
- 9 MS. MORENO: I will.
- 10 THE COURT: If after you've looked at it you feel
- 11 | that there needs to be a hearing of some kind, then you'll come
- 12 | up to my chambers. I'm on the bench until probably 1:30 today,
- 13 but I can hear you this afternoon, and the government will just
- 14 have to be on standby as to whether or not there's going to be
- 15 a hearing.
- MS. MORENO: Thanks.
- MR. KROMBERG: Your Honor, if I may, I would request
- 18 | that before coming to you, Ms. Moreno contact us, because I've
- 19 | been told by the FBI that they can get this stuff declassified
- 20 | as necessary, because there are no -- these are not -- they're
- 21 | secret because it was on a secret e-mail system or secret text
- 22 message system, but they're not secret in any other sense.
- 23 So I've been told, it's been represented to me that
- 24 the FBI can get, if -- to the extent that it's necessary, they
- 25 can get it done quickly.

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               THE COURT: Well, we can have a CIPA hearing without
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     that having to be done. All my folks are cleared, all right?
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     So that's not a problem. The problem would be if Ms. Moreno
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     feels that she needs to use this information Tuesday or
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     Wednesday of next week --
               MR. KROMBERG: Then we will --
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               THE COURT: -- you're telling me that it can be
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     declassified.
               MR. KROMBERG: I am told that, that it can be done in
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     time for it -- before any government witness who it applies to
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     is going to testify.
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               THE COURT: Does this only apply to government
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     agents?
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               MR. KROMBERG: Yes. This is the e-mail system and
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     the text messages among the FBI agents and one guy who's no
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     longer in the FBI but was on the JTTF, now in the Air Force.
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               THE COURT: All right. Ms. Moreno, if you're going
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     to speak, you've got to be at the lectern.
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               MS. MORENO: Again, I appreciate Mr. Kromberg's
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     representations. I need to make my own evaluation.
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               THE COURT: Of course.
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               MS. MORENO: And I prefer to report back to the
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     Court, if it's the Court's pleasure. If you would like me to
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     just engage with Mr. Kromberg, whatever is the Court's
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     pleasure, but I'm, I'm worried.
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THE COURT: I don't want to have to spend any more
time than needed, all right, so that if, in fact, there's a
question that you have that can be answered directly by
Mr. Kromberg, that's fine, but you will need to let my, my
secretary know one way or the other we're going to need a
hearing/we're not going to need a hearing, all right?
          MS. MORENO: I understand.
          THE COURT: All right?
          MS. MORENO: Thank you.
          THE COURT: All right. Now, I am extremely concerned
about what I think is going to be a problem with pretrial
publicity in this case. There was earlier this week on The
Washington Post, at least on their electronic version of the
paper, a fairly extensive article that reflected this interview
that should never have occurred, in my view, this summer,
before you were on the case, Ms. Moreno.
          MS. MORENO: Yes.
          THE COURT: But obviously, I'm sure you've seen it as
well; have you not?
          MS. MORENO: I have.
          THE COURT: And I understand -- I don't know whether
it's going to appear in print or not, but in any case, it was
certainly something that I had several people bring it to my
attention, so I'm assuming a fair number of Northern Virginia
jurors, potential jurors will have seen it.
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I am concerned about how that may affect our ability to get a jury, and that's why I've increased up to 125 the number of jurors that we've called in. There should have been a supplemental list sent to counsel at this point, so you should know who's on that list, and we're going to conduct the voir dire up on the ninth floor in a larger courtroom solely just to get the jury in place. In my view, that should not have happened. It's unfortunate that it has because there would be enough other issues in this case that are problematic. I am extremely concerned that both sides are really violating multiple local rules, and I'm actually going to direct that, Mr. Kromberg, you and Mr. Smith, because you're local counsel, both reread the local criminal rules over the weekend. For example, I don't have any proposed voir dire yet from the United States. The local rule says five business days. MR. KROMBERG: We are not planning on submitting any in this case, Judge. THE COURT: All right. MR. KROMBERG: Because the ones that the Court has done in every other case that we've ever been in are fine with us. THE COURT: Well, this is not like every other case. There are a whole bunch of issues that I think are going to

have to be addressed to the jury, and I certainly am prepared to do that, but I think as a courtesy, it would be nice to have a one-line no voir dire is being requested.

MR. KROMBERG: I understand.

THE COURT: All right. In terms of from the defense standpoint, Mr. Smith, you clearly have not read the local rules. You sent us proposed jury instructions. You didn't follow the rule that requires there be a citation at the bottom of each jury instruction indicating where the source of it is. That's in the rules. You should know that.

You submitted proposed voir dire that included a significant number of questions that anybody who routinely practices in this court would know are answered by the jury lists that are given. I mean, whether a juror is married or not married, how many children they have, that's all information you get. I was surprised that local counsel would not know that.

We're not getting courtesy copies. Our divisional rule is even though there's electronic filing, we're supposed to get a hard copy within 24 hours of your filing any kind of pleading of any length.

It goes on and on like that. Mr. Smith, you're not following local Rule 47 in terms of the font size of your footnotes.

So I am very concerned that both sides are being

- either lax or just don't know the rules, and I expect there to be no problems with that next week.
- We do have all the electronic issues resolved. Each side will be bringing one laptop into the courthouse for use at the trial. Any recording devices on those computers must be unworkable at the time they're in the courthouse, and so I just want to make sure we don't have any problems with that.

As I indicated earlier, or if I didn't, we're going to seat fourteen jurors, two of whom will be alternates. I give each side one additional peremptory, so defense will have eleven peremptories; the government will have seven.

At the end of the trial, if we have all fourteen jurors here, we will randomly choose two to be the first and second alternates, and then the remaining twelve will be the group that will decide the case.

I think in terms of logistics, that takes care of all the logistic issues. Are there any other logistic issues,

Mr. Kromberg, the government feels may occur?

MR. KROMBERG: I spoke with the Marshals Service yesterday about the screen, and they were a bit unclear at --

THE COURT: Don't worry about the screen.

MR. KROMBERG: Okay.

THE COURT: We're taking care of that.

But we are going to have to coordinate with you-all down the road, and we may do that at a, at a bench conference,

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the order of witnesses because it -- because of various logistical things, I don't want long gaps between witnesses, so those that need some special handling, you're going to have to work with us about what order they're coming in, all right? MR. KROMBERG: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: All right. MR. KROMBERG: So one, I don't know if it's a logistical question or not, but because a couple of the witnesses will be testifying under unusual circumstances, we -it would be helpful to know what the Court is going to tell the jury about that because for opening statements, I want to make sure that I don't say something wrong. My plan -- my hope would be that I could say that a couple of our witnesses are going to be speaking from behind the screen because of ongoing involvement in government work. THE COURT: Well, I'm not going to say "behind the I'm going to say we're going to have a screen in the screen." courtroom that prevents the public from seeing certain witnesses because they have sensitive roles, and would that affect the jury's evaluation as to the case. We did that in Sterling, so, I mean, I've done that before. That's not a problem. Excuse me just one moment? MR. KROMBERG: THE COURT: Yes. MR. KROMBERG: May I defer to Mr. Gibbs on the next

question?

THE COURT: Yes.

along with that.

MR. GIBBS: Judge, you were asking about logistics.

This sort of -- it goes back to a case I had before Your Honor

a couple of years ago, the Amar Endris case. I think in terms

of the presentation, when the confidential human source

testifies, we do -- he did record the conversations, so we have

clips we would like to play in court, and then we would like to

project the transcript, which will just be an aid to the jury,

THE COURT: That's not a problem.

MR. GIBBS: Okay. The one little tweak to that is at the end, the case agent will testify about the post-arrest interview, which was videotaped, so we want to play the video, and we would -- the transcripts are short. They're a page each. We would propose to hand out paper copies because it's hard to simultaneously have the video up and the transcript up.

THE COURT: That kind of logistic is not a problem.

Just make sure you have enough copies of the transcript not

just for the jury but for the Court, for counsel, so there's no

issues with that.

And the practice in my court, if there are recorded conversations for which we have transcripts, is I do not have my court reporter taking down that -- the words that are being spoken because we have transcripts. Is there any objection,

- Ms. Moreno, to proceeding that way?
- MS. MORENO: No, Your Honor. Would then the
- 3 transcripts be admitted as exhibits?
- 4 THE COURT: They're not usually because that would be
- 5 like having the witness's testimony in the jury room. The jury
- 6 gets to hear them. Now, if the jury wants to re-listen to
- 7 | those, because they are exhibits, they can re-listen to them in
- 8 court.

- 9 MR. GIBBS: And that was our understanding as well,
- 10 Judge. The recording is the actual evidence.
- 11 THE COURT: Right.
- MR. GIBBS: The transcript is simply an aid to the
- 13 jury.
- 14 THE COURT: Right. So that if the jury wanted to --
- 15 but it's a piece of evidence, so if they wanted to review that
- 16 | piece of evidence, they would come back into court, and we'd
- 17 | play it for them again. They'd have the transcript. They
- don't take the transcripts back with them.
- 19 MS. MORENO: May I address the Court?
- THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.
- 21 MS. MORENO: With respect to the, the screen, we
- 22 | would ask that the Court instruct the jury that, that the fact
- 23 | that there is a screen and Your Honor's characterization of the
- 24 witnesses as being involved in sensitive investigations should
- 25 not impact their --

1 THE COURT: Of course.

2 MS. MORENO: -- ability to be fair, and really 3 inquire into that.

I mean, it is an unusual situation. I've been in that situation before, and, of course, the concern for the defense is that it sends a message of security and safety that unfortunately will inure to the detriment of Mr. Young, when it shouldn't.

THE COURT: Look, there are several very sensitive issues in this case that I am going to clearly probe with the jury. One of them will be the screen. The other one is, of course, going to be the evidence as to the defendant's -- I'll be careful how I say it -- possessing material, white supremacist-Nazi material, all right?

Because I want to emphasize to the jury he can only be convicted, if they're going to convict him, on the basis of the specific charges the government has raised and not on any other conduct. So there are a lot of sensitive points.

But while we're talking about this, to try to get the case as focused as possible, I am assuming -- if you don't want to tell me, you don't have to, but from everything we've had during the history of this case -- that the defense does plan to raise an entrapment defense. Is it appropriate to discuss that early with the jury or not?

MS. MORENO: May I have a very brief moment with my

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     cocounsel?
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               THE COURT: Yes.
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               MS. MORENO: Yes, Your Honor.
               THE COURT: All right. We'll see how that works.
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               Now, the other thing is as long as we're getting the
     logistics out, how long, Ms. Moreno, do you feel that you need
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     for an opening statement in this case?
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               MS. MORENO: I was going to ask what is the Court's
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     protocol with that.
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               THE COURT: The shorter the better. So go ahead. If
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     you make a reasonable request, you often get it granted. If
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     it's unreasonable, it won't be.
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               MS. MORENO: It won't be longer than 30 minutes.
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               THE COURT: That's on the long side for an opening
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     statement.
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               MS. MORENO: Twenty.
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               THE COURT: Twenty.
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               All right, Mr. Kromberg, twenty for the government.
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               MR. KROMBERG: Mine is going to be longer, Judge. We
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    have to explain what the case is about before the --
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               THE COURT: Yours is going to be 20 minutes, 20
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     minutes per side. I have never seen an opening statement going
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    much more than that that was terribly effective. So just make
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     it succinct. All right.
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               MR. KROMBERG: Judge, among the other logistical
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issues are stipulations. We supplied the defense with a number of stipulations that Ms. Moreno has said that we should be able to enter, and we would like to get them entered so that we can cull down, make sure we can tell the witnesses, who are otherwise custodial witnesses, that they do not need to come.

THE COURT: It's to the benefit of both sides to let the jury focus on the key issues in the case, and so I would hope you can work that out, Ms. Moreno.

MS. MORENO: Your Honor, several weeks ago, I represented to the government and actually we communicated with the government that we would stipulate to authenticity and foundational issues to scores of their exhibits already so that they don't have to bring in those custodians. And I agree with the Court, this case needs to be focused elsewhere.

THE COURT: All right, great.

Now, while we're doing that, again, so that we can again use all of our resources effectively, I don't understand why there is any kind of a dispute or lack of agreement on the jury instructions. As I understand it from what was represented to the Court, there was no objection by the defense to any jury instruction up through 27, and then starting at 27, as I understand, there's an objection, and then the defense submitted a bunch of instructions which, as far as I can tell, are, several of them are exactly the same as the government's.

I want to know why those are in dispute. I mean, why

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is Government Exhibit -- Instruction 28, the description of the
nature of the offense, why is that being objected to, and why
is there a Defense Instruction 27 offered in its stead?
          MR. SMITH: Your Honor, if I may, I can go through
each, each one of the proposed instructions.
          THE COURT: Well, I'm not going to do a charging
conference now. I just want to know generically, why is there
a dispute?
          MR. SMITH: Generically, so we carefully reviewed the
government's proposed jury instructions, and with respect to 1
through 26, as Your Honor said, we found no -- we had no
quarrel with those, but we began examining the statutory
language in each of the charges, and, frankly, there were some
omissions in the statutory language that should have been
included.
          I'll give Your Honor one example. For 2339(b), one
factual pattern that allows a violation of the statute is to
provide advice or training to a foreign terrorist organization.
Now, that is the correct language from the statutory definition
in 2339(a). However, there are two amendments to the statute
that were subsequently entered narrowly defining what
"training" and "advice" mean, to mean -- these two amendments,
I believe, were entered after the Holder v. Humanitarian Law
Project Supreme Court case on 2339(a) and the First Amendment.
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"Training" is narrowly defined to mean, I don't have

- the exact language in front of me, but sort of technical training. Those two narrowly defined elements of the statute were left out of the government's instruction. We're not sure why they're defining the statute, so we put those in.
 - For the Section 1512 counts, the parties have a dispute concerning what proof has to be adduced at trial to achieve a guilty verdict, and so there is various different formulations of the law based on Your Honor's decision in Amri and some other decisions on, for example, what an official proceeding is under Section 1512 and what facts have to be proven to establish a violation of Section 1512(b)(3).
 - THE COURT: Well, in the future, when you're disputing jury instructions, you still have to put the citation, all right? And yours are without citation.
 - MR. SMITH: And thanks for bringing that up, Your Honor, because actually, we put a citation for every charge where the government put a citation in its versions. So if you compare the two copies and look at 27 through I believe it's 43 in the government's jury charges and look at 27 through 43 in ours, every time that the government's charge cites a citation, we do as well.
 - THE COURT: Well, both sides have to put citations in. That's the rule.
- MR. SMITH: But so I believe that Your Honor is putting its finger on the issue here with Section 1512. The

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parties just have a dispute about what sort of proof has to be adduced at trial.
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THE COURT: All right. Now, the actual motions that are pending before the Court on the docket right now are the defendant's motion in limine concerning evidence produced on November 7; the government's motion to amend or correct the indictment, which involves Count 3 only of the indictment; and the defendant's motion in limine to exclude the two expert witnesses from trial. I'm not going to hear much argument on those motions because I've had enough time to look at them.

Mr. Kromberg, you're not going to like this ruling of the Court, but on the government's motion to amend or correct Count 3, I'm denying the motion, and I'm dismissing that count. It completely, in my view, based on my Amri decision, I'm satisfied that, in fact, that count can't go forward; plus, in my view, it's duplicative of Count 2. It's at the same time periods, at basically the same -- it's a different gloss on the case.

So I'm dismissing that count, all right? And the case will go forward on Counts 1, 2, and 4.

MR. KROMBERG: Judge, when you say "all right," does that --

THE COURT: No, you don't have to say anything. I'm just telling you that's what I'm doing, all right? There's no sense in making the case any more complicated than it already

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1 | will be.
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- 2 You can't possibly have an objection to that.
- MR. SMITH: No objection, Your Honor, of course. N
- 4 | objection. I would just note that one reason we put this point
- 5 in our brief, we believe there's reason to believe the
- 6 government will file an interlocutory appeal on this issue.
- 7 THE COURT: We'll worry about that when it happens,
- 8 | all right? But the point is I am dismissing that count right
- 9 | now, all right?
- 10 Now, in terms of the experts, I am satisfied over the
- 11 | defendant's objection that the first expert -- and hopefully, I
- 12 | will some day learn how to pronounce this man's name
- 13 | correctly -- Gartenstein-Ross or "Gartenstein"? How is it,
- 14 | -stein or "-stein"?
- MR. KROMBERG: I believe it is Gartenstein-Ross, Your
- 16 Honor.
- 17 THE COURT: All right, Gartenstein-Ross. I'm
- 18 | allowing him to testify as an expert in all the areas in which
- 19 | he's been designated. I realize that he's a better expert in
- 20 some areas than others, but I think there's enough in his
- 21 background, the fact that the United States government uses him
- 22 | for training in these areas is sufficient in my view, plus his
- 23 extensive academic credentials, and the fact, even though the
- 24 defense disputes this, he has been qualified as an expert.
- 25 And even in default cases, a judge still doesn't just

willy-nilly allow evidence into the record. So I'm satisfied that there's enough record that he may testify.

In terms of Ian Campbell, I think he is limited to being a fact witness. I don't see him as an expert, but to the extent that he starts to put himself forward as an expert, he can talk about what he as an officer has experienced himself as a fact witness, what his interactions were with the defendant, what he may have seen or heard the defendant say, and from his experience on the street dealing in cases, if he has such experience, he can testify to that. That helps the jury. The average juror wouldn't necessarily understand this stuff.

But beyond that, his PowerPoint is not an appropriate exhibit in this case, and I would not allow testimony along those lines. So that's my ruling on that. So I guess that's granted in part and denied in part.

And the last motion is the defendant's motion in limine concerning evidence produced on November 7. I am concerned a bit about the hearsay element, so I want you to respond to that, Mr. Kromberg.

MR. KROMBERG: Your Honor, as I told the defense, we never said or suggested we were going to use that evidence.

We've given the defense all of our exhibits.

THE COURT: Ah.

MR. KROMBERG: It was just presented to the defense as one of the many things that we presented in discovery, in

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part because Mr. Smith had represented to the Court that there was no such thing as a terrorist asking for Google Play gift cards, when, in fact, there was. So we provided it, but we're not introducing that unless they ask, and if they ask, then someone may, may answer the question. THE COURT: All right. At this point then, I'm not going to actually rule on it. As I said, the last time we had a motion in limine, sometimes, you know, things change at trial. So my normal motto is, you know, if you open the door, the government or vice versa, the other side can walk through the door, and so you'll have to be sensitive as to what doors are opened or not opened, all right? I think that takes care of all the motions that were formally on the docket. Is there anything else, Mr. Smith? MR. SMITH: We understand Your Honor's ruling on Gartenstein-Ross, but there was a second element to it, which is that apart from certification, the expert's report indicates that there's a large amount of hearsay evidence that he --THE COURT: I'm not letting his -- his report will not be an exhibit, all right? MR. SMITH: Right. He will testify. If he starts testifying THE COURT: to something that you feel is based on hearsay or is hearsay,

you make the objection during the trial.

Anneliese J. Thomson OCR-USDC/EDVA (703)299-8595

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                          Thank you.
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               MR. SMITH:
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               THE COURT:
                          All right? Then I have context.
 3
                          Thanks.
               MR. SMITH:
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               THE COURT: Is there anything else either side needs
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     to bring to the Court's attention?
               MR. KROMBERG: No, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: No? All right. All right, so we're
 8
     going to wait to hear from Ms. Moreno.
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               MS. MORENO: Yes, ma'am.
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               THE COURT: And let us know as soon as you can. As I
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     said, I can't do anything before 1:30. After that, I would
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     like to not be here until seven or eight tonight; my staff
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     certainly doesn't want to be; so as soon as you can, let us
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     know what the situation is, all right?
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               MR. KROMBERG: Your Honor, I did have one question.
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               THE COURT: Yeah.
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               MR. KROMBERG: For trial scheduling, do you plan to
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     hold the trial on Friday?
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               THE COURT: Ah, all right. We're going to start
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     Tuesday hopefully at ten o'clock, and I think out of an
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     abundance of caution, because I don't want to waste the jury's
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     time, I'm going to indicate that if there are any last-minute
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     pretrial issues, they must be noticed for 9:30 that morning up
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     on the ninth floor, which is where we're doing the voir dire,
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     so that we can take care of them before the jury comes in, all
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right?

I run my trials until six o'clock at night. We will have court on Friday, probably not until 11:00-11:30 because I have a docket that morning, all right? And just if I didn't already tell you, Monday the 11th, we will not start until two in the afternoon, all right? Other than that, we're going to go -- and all other days start at 9:30 in the morning. So we go 9:30 to 6:00 Wednesday, Thursday. Friday will be sort of a half-day. Monday will be a half-day.

And, Mr. Kromberg, I did need -- I noticed in your request for electronic device, you indicated you thought the trial would run through about the 15th. Is that accurate?

Because I need to tell the jury, you know, an approximate time.

MR. KROMBERG: I think our case is likely to take a week, and whatever the defense case happens.

THE COURT: So when you say a week, five trial days?

MR. KROMBERG: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. And, Ms. Moreno, as far as you can tell, what do you think the defense case might take? Another day or two?

MS. MORENO: If. If that, yes.

THE COURT: All right. I will tell the jury to expect two weeks, through the 15th, I think, is a fair estimate, all right? We're getting close to the holiday season. I know we have Hanukkah in that time frame. We have

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of them.

- then the other -- the Christmas holiday coming up as well. I think if we can get the case to the jury by the 15th, that would be good, all right? I mean, when I say "to the jury," get the whole case done by the 15th if we can. All right, are there any -- yes, Mr. Smith? MR. SMITH: One, one final point. I made an incomplete statement to Your Honor's question before. When the Court inquired about the differences between the two instructions, our entrapment instruction is taken directly -almost directly from an instruction Your Honor issued in the Carranza case, with some amendments to reflect what we think is Jacobson's -- the standard from the Jacobson decision on entrapment. However, the government included a series of subsidiary instructions that we don't think are ever issued at the trial level, instructions relating to friendship per se not constituting entrapment. THE COURT: Well, all right, we'll address that issue when we do the formal charging conference. I was primarily concerned, number one, with not wasting my time reading two sets of instructions that are the same, and number two, that I wasn't getting citations on the bottom. Now, if you're telling
 - But anyway, I just was putting both sides on notice

me you cited to Carranza and Jacobson, I'll re-look at the rest

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     that I want the rules complied with as best possible.
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               MS. MORENO: One more thing?
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               THE COURT: All right, yes, ma'am.
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               MS. MORENO: Would it be fair to say that we should
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     be prepared for opening statements Wednesday morning? Do you
     think we would be picking all day Tuesday?
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               THE COURT: Not with me, no. We'll have a jury --
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     no, you should be planning to open on Tuesday, and you may even
 9
     see a witness go on.
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               MS. MORENO: On Tuesday.
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               THE COURT: On Tuesday, oh, yeah, definitely.
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               MS. MORENO: Thank you.
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               THE COURT: Definitely.
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               All right, anything further on this case?
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               MR. KROMBERG: So -- sorry. Should we plan for
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     opening statements after lunch on Tuesday?
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               THE COURT: Well, it depends how long it takes to get
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     the jury, all right? I think given the number of jurors who
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     are going to be there, it may take a little bit longer, but be
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     prepared. I mean, you may wind up, the government may have to
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     open before lunch.
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               MR. KROMBERG: Okay. Thank you.
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               THE COURT: Lunch is normally around one o'clock, and
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     I take a mid-morning and a mid-afternoon break usually. I do
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     let jurors take notes. And I want to make sure, by the way,
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